





Wednesday Morning, August 24, 1870.

## Free Homesteads.

The subject of Free Homesteads is not new in these columns. Yet it is not, perhaps, generally known and remembered, as it ought to be, that a tolerably liberal Homestead Law exists in this colony—that is to say, a law which protects the homestead from seizure, or any other process, for debt. The law, as it stands, exempts real-estate to the value of \$2500 and personal property to the value of \$150. We stop to remark that while there would appear to be no objection to the limit applied to real estate, that applied to personal property is altogether inadequate to meet the purpose for which a Homestead Law is intended. Of what avail will it be to preserve the family of misfortune the land and even the old roof-tree if you permit the officers of the law to harry the nest within and leave the little fledglings cold and naked, destitute of such things as are essential to render life endurable—possible? Such a Homestead Law would be little better than a mockery and a cheat. It will not be necessary to say that in this country \$150 would scarcely cover the family beds. It would assuredly leave nothing to "keep the wolf from the door;" much less would it leave the family in a fair position to make a fresh start, and contend successfully against misfortune. In this respect, therefore, the Homestead Law of British Columbia needs to be amended so as to present a schedule of exempted personal property comprising all those things essential to life and renewed effort. But what we propose more particularly to deal with in the present article is the importance of placing a free homestead within the reach of every bona fide settler. The great value, the only value of the agricultural lands of this colony consists in their being devoted to their only legitimate use—that of supplying food for man and beast. Hence it may be regarded as one of the primary duties of our Government to promote the early settlement of the agricultural lands of the Colony. It was seen by an abstract of the last quarter's imports just published that the Colony is still being impoverished at the rate of very nearly half a million dollars a year, paid to the foreign producer for those articles which we ought to have supplied by our own people. For the single article of flour we are still sending \$100,000 a year out of the colony! In order to obtain settlers we must offer inducements equally liberal with those presented by other population-seeking countries. In order to impart permanency and a condition of assured wellbeing to our settlers, we must extend to them as substantial protection against misfortune as is enjoyed in other countries. A free homestead given and secured against all reverses to each and every bona fide settler is, then, our true policy. Not only should this policy be adopted, but the fact should be proclaimed from the house-tops of the United States, England and Germany. A word about this free homestead question in its more direct bearing upon the initial immigration scheme now being inaugurated: It would greatly help that scheme if those who may be invited to come to this colony thereunder could be assured that at the expiration of their term of service with those who may co-operate with the Government in bringing them out, every head of a family, or every male of full age, would be entitled to receive in fee simple a free homestead. Such an arrangement would not only operate as a material inducement for the more desirable class to come, but it would, at the same time, act as an equally material inducement to our settlers to come forward and avail themselves of the provisions of the scheme now before the public. The addition of such a condition would not only help to secure the more desirable class, but it would form an element of remuneration for their services; and it would, at the same time, constitute an additional guarantee for the full and faithful performance of their engagements to those upon whose application they might come out. The homestead would, in fact, be a "reward of merit" kept before their eyes during the term of engagement, while it would be an additional assurance that they would become permanent settlers in the colony, at whose expense they had come out. Under these circumstances their term of service might almost be regarded in the light of an apprenticeship, during which they would become accustomed to "the ways of the country," and, consequently, better fitted to do successfully for themselves. It would appear to be of the very greatest importance that some such arrangement as that we have crudely delineated should form part of the scheme under which the farmers are now invited to make application for agricultural laborers; and we would earnestly urge the immediate consideration of these views and suggestions upon the attention of the Executive.

A SIMPSON, TAILOR, begs to announce that he has commenced business in the above line on Government Street, between Fort and Broughton, and from the long experience he has had in the business in first class houses as CUTTER, respectfully solicits a share of public support.

## Letter from Paris.

REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE 'COLONIST'.  
Paris, July 23, 1870.

Although such symptoms of the war fever as oris, cheers and singing, have somewhat subsided, the enthusiasm is not the less profound to go to Berlin. Feelings are less 'piratic.' It is now the time for work. Nearly all the phials of wrath have been poured out on the Prussians—above all on Bismarck, who is the incarnation of evil. As for the King he is viewed as a 'duffer.' The history of the Brandenburg has been ransacked, and the choicest morsels of villainy and cupidity exposed. Villainy, like everything else is fair in war. In view of the near exhaustion of this kind of writing, some journals are working up the occasion in the form of menaces. In this, the vein will prove inexhaustible.

We have reached the God of Battles stage. As Mr. Puff, in the *Tragedy Rehearsed* says, 'in great emergencies, there is nothing like a prayer,' so both combatants have set the clergy to work. By and by a Treaty, 'in the name of the holy and undivided Trinity,' which will be as valuable as all treaties are, represented in worth as the paper—which Frederick the Great estimated such documents to be. If France has been noisy in her demonstrations, Germany has been proportionately grave. Bravery and patriotism are equal on both sides—each appeals to have the other 'remember the days of old,' and recalls anything but 'Sunny Memories.'

France is comparatively calm—at ease, because her army is concentrated on her frontiers. It is not too much to suppose that the soldiers are not very versed in the cause of the war. They, like the entire nation, are imprisoned with the one dominate idea, that they possess the charter to chastise Prussia. The political aspect of the question has advanced. The Emperor, beyond doubt, has strongly calculated on the dissatisfaction of several of the Confederate States, above all, on the believed anti-Prussian feeling of Southern Germany. As they have all rallied to the flag of the Fatherland, one delusion less in the unhappy conflict exists. It becomes thus a very serious matter to dictate terms to sixty millions of united people, who may, as the drama develops itself, attract the ten millions of Austrian Germans. Now that Germany in its desire for unity looks upon Prussia as the model nucleus; but it is profoundly animated with the necessity for union, and since one cannot have what one likes, it is essential to love what one has. Hence the struggle, as the Paris press perceives, is between the races of people.

On the other hand, as was said in King William's addresses to the Reichstag, he labors under a great error in narrowing the quarrel down to one between Napoleon and his Government. Except the extreme opposition, whose heart is not on the fight, France is with the Emperor—he is the standard-bearer of the national honor; he represents the popular will, and will be supported while France can command a man or a franc. Thus placed, the prospects of a sharp, shot and decisive war are not bright. Each people fights for its own existence. Naturally the matter of allies is being discussed as the other powers will be drawn into the vortex. The attitude of Russia will signal the extent of the conflagration, if it mark supported by France does not take the lead, and which would be a serious coalition for Prussia.

It is useless guessing the plan of the campaign. This matter may be left for the prospect to the Chamber strategists. Opinion, however, is nearly agreed, that owing to the unpreparedness of Prussia, France will certainly reap fresh laurels. The Rhine—'were mein greulich drells'—and which in the course of ages has received in its blue bosom more bodies of warriors than there are now inhabitants on its banks, is destined to witness new ranks of slaughter. When the massacre will commence it is also uncertain. Both sides are at present occupied in the work of concentrating troops. To provide for the daily wants of over 300,000 men is a task not of days but of weeks, and if either army intends to march into the bowels of the land of the other, the work of the commissariat becomes more Herculean. In the Italian campaign, hostilities were declared between France and Austria on the 22nd of April 1859 yet the skirmish of Montebello did not come off till the 20th of May following, nor the battle of Magenta till the 4th of June Prussia, in 1866, commenced the concentration of her troops on the 19th of May and entered the field on the 16th of June, but the battle of Sadowa was not fought till the 3rd of July—although in both cases preliminary preparations had for months been going on.

The active army has now passed to the frontiers with the prayers and blessings of relatives and friends. Each departure of troops had the same ovation, the same rehearsal of adieu. 'To Berlin,' was the common exclamation of the braves, who, before entering the carriages, had one hour's rest, and when at last the bugle sounded, the women tore the flowers from their corsages and bonnets, and presented them to the soldiers for good luck. En route to the terminus there were patriotic citizens distributing cigars and tobacco to the men, and keeping up steam by singing patriotic songs. One regiment of Zouaves has a parrot, which created much amusement by shouting 'To Berlin.' The Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard, were nearly the last to quit Paris, and re-awakened an indescribable enthusiasm. So did the regimental dog 'Piquevigue,' who carried around his neck a parchment collar, recounting the moving accidents by flood and field, the dangers he had passed through at the Crimea and in Italy. A citizen called upon a division of infantry to 'halt' in the street, and ordered for each soldier a bumper of beer. On arriving at their destination similar receptions await the army. Ladies of noble families and boundless wealth feel it an honor to act for the nonce as *Cantinières*. After a night's rest the soldiers go to work in assisting the peasantry to cut and remove the corn from off the fields that will soon witness other mowers and another harvest.

In camp the soldiers wait for nothing—except to get off at the enemy. Their rations are abundant—coffee, rice, biscuits and pork—which the men in squads of twelve each to a tent, cook as they please. If they can command fresh meat, they are at liberty to draw the value of their rations in money to buy it. The average cost of feeding each soldier daily is eight sous. In time of peace he may economize a sous per day, and in war five.

The telegraph and balloons will play an important rôle in the deadly war about opening, and no doubt a good many skirmishes will take place to see how the new engines of destruction work before the decisive battles. In one respect the combatants are fairly matched—a perfect knowledge of each other's peculiar method of fighting and of the weapons employed. Victory will be

to the commander who can move his army quickest and concentrate them at a given point most rapidly: Magenta and Sadowa proved this.

Both armies appear disposed to dispense with the services of the press. It is a poor Paris journal that cannot send at least three 'Specials' to the Seat of War, who reach a frontier town, but there must stop and find their *Veni, Vidi, Scripsi*. The Minister of War will himself supply through the *Official Journal* all the news necessary for France to know. He detests the reporters as McMahon does the ladies. But the French are not satisfied with this—they are a curious, inquisitive people, wanting all the 'little news' of great events served up according to the paper which represents their taste. Besides, the *Official Organ* is not regarded as infallible. Napoleon the First boasted that he never read the French journals, 'I know,' said he, 'all they contain, because I inspire them.' Imagine the position of some 70 of 'Our Duns' bivouacked at present at Metz, demanding at least one battle per day, and doomed to describe false alarms, or imagine engagements over dominoes, coffee and cigars. Up to the present, and it affords a proof how well the enemy can be served, a few of the well-informed journals 'have registered four land victories for the French, and two naval engagements,' while not a gun has been fired on either side as yet.

The volunteer movement goes bravely on. It is the great safety valve for effervescent enthusiasm. Paris, according to the latest statistics, has furnished 15,000, and the Provinces 85,000 men of all ages, ranks and professions. Baron Haussmann's nephew enlists as a private in the Hussars and the two sons of the late Minister of Public Instruction join the infantry. These are but samples of a general fashion. Noblemen too old to shoulder a musket or draw a sword, send their sons to represent them. In times of peace one priest is allowed to every 10,000 soldiers. Eleven hundred clergymen have signed applications to discharge their duties. On the part of the ladies the same spirit is displayed to nurse the sick and wounded.

The patriotic subscriptions pour in rapidly. These are destined to aid the wives and families of husbands or brothers drafted for the Garde Mobile. The government only voted four millions of francs for this purpose. To allocate but one franc a day would cost the national purse 34 millions a year. The fifty-fourth of this sum has already been subscribed. Ministers have given 5000 francs each, and all functionaries have come out well. Persons in arrears of taxes have settled their accounts and the 'Chancellor of the Exchequer' has to acknowledge many important sums from A B C, and X Y Z, for unpaid income tax.

The measures for succoring the wounded are admirable. The humane, as well as the patriotic, contribute wine, tobacco, bandages, brandy, cigars, books, liquors, and jellies. It is sad to witness the hospital accommodation in advance—the now tentacles, small, clean, snow-white beds, so soon to be occupied by agony. Many private country residences have been placed by their owners at the disposal of the authorities to accommodate the wounded, whose numbers are expected to be great, thanks to our civilization which has perfected the machinery of slaughter. In the various chapels, boxes have been placed, surmounted by a red cross, wherein the sympathizing can deposit their mites. I echo the general caution heartily, that this offer may not be confounded with that for 'Peter's Pence,' which is as much a fixture, as the very altar itself, in the building.

The Corps Legislatif having voted all the sections of the budget—*à galop*, and *à la muelle*—has ended its labors; is closed, but not prorogued. The 'Whitebait' manifestation consisted in the Deputies waiting on the Emperor at St Cloud, to express sympathy with his declaration of war. To touch on any other subject but what is bellicos would be to remain un-*ad* but it must not be forgotten, the session has been positively sterile in the promised reforms, and parliamentarism anything but a success.

## New Advertisements.

## TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

THAT CERTAIN PIECE OF PARCEL, of land, known as Victoria Town Lot (324) Three Hundred and Twenty-six, having a frontage on Yates street of (60) sixty feet by a depth of (120) one hundred and twenty feet, with the buildings thereon consisting of a seven roomed two story house and cottage and residence adjoining containing three hard finished rooms and Commodious Kitchens. Also, the hard finished Cottage at rear, the whole being rented at the low rate of \$14 per month.

ALSO, That part or portion of Suburban five acre tract No 15, as known on the Official Map of the Town of Victoria, bounded and described as follows. Commencing at a point on the Northernly side of Pandora street distant one hundred and sixty feet Westwardly from the North-east intersection of Cook and Pandora streets, thence running Westwardly on Pandora street (40) forty feet, thence at right angles Northwardly one hundred and twenty feet (120) thence at right angles again Westwardly forty feet (40) thence at right angles again Northwardly one hundred and eighty feet (180) thence at right angles Eastwardly eighty feet (80) thence at right angles Southwardly three hundred feet to the place of beginning. For further particulars apply to

WALLACE &amp; HUTCHESON, Wharf Street, Victoria.

## WANTED.

A NURSEMAID IN A SMALL FAMILY.

Apply at The Colonist Office.

## Beacon Hill

HOTEL,

WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS DIS-

peraged at the Bar.

J J MURPHY, Proprietor.

## BASS' ALE

IN TIERCES AND HIDS,

New Brew,

PER BARK PRINCESS ROYAL,

For Sale by

au21 2m HENRY NATHAN, JR. &amp; CO.

## Bark! Bark! Bark!

SELECTED AND PEELLED BY A

Practical Tanner &amp; Leather Dresser.

we hundred cords choice

## HEMLOCK BARK.

For terms apply to JAS F. MCGRATH, Glanville House

Harbledown Island, or to

P MOTTENAN, Government Street, Victoria.

## TO THE LOVERS

OF GOOD WINE!

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE

celebrated house of

BOUCHE FILS &amp; CO,

MARUL-SUR-AY, CHAMPAGNE,

The following Choice Brands:

NAPOLEON (CABINET);

BOUCHE;

GOLD MEDAL;

VREZKURY;

And for sale by

GRELLEY &amp; FETTER,

Wharf Street,

Jy22 1m

O. T. MILLARD.

J. O. BEEDY.

## Millard &amp; Beedy,

## AUCTIONEERS

## AND

## GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

BEG TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS and the public that they are prepared to undertake the sale of Merchandise, Stock, Furniture and Real Estate. Every facility afforded, having first-class warehouse accommodations both for bonded and free goods. CASH ADVANCES made—Consignments solicited.

## AUCTION

## TO-MORROW

Thursday, August 25

At Salesroom, Wharf St,

FOOT OF YATES,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A.M.,

A general assortment of

## GROCERIES, ETC.,

Consisting of

U S Tea

Crushed Sugar

American Candles

Straw Paper, 20x30, extra

Table Rice in bags

Sardines in 1-4 and 1-2 boxes

Extra Syrup in kegs and bbls

German Candles in packets

Castile Soap

Sal Soda

Plagniol Oil

Brown Windsor Soap

Manila Paper, light and heavy

Brooms, extra, Nos 1, 2 and 3

Buckets, Eastern and California

Clothes Pins

Nat Leaf Tobacco

Sweet Tobacco

Coal Oil

ORDERED TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS

Sugar in bags

Apples in bags

Chili Macaroni and Vermicelli

Twist Tobacco

Kane's Patent Soap

Double Crown Soap

Gold Leaf Tobacco

The Sauce

Price's Candles, stained

S I Syrup

Chicken in cases

Damaged Rice

Hardware Paper

Matches in tins

Block Matches in cartoons

Raisins as is

And SUNDRY BALANCES.

C. T. MILLARD,

Auctioneer.

au24

## MR. HELMCKEN

MAY BE CONSULTED AT HIS OFFICE,

Victoria, between the hours of 9 and 12 in the morning, or at his residence, James Bay, in the evening.

au4

## NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO ALL PER-

sons that I am responsible for any debts in-

curred by any person or persons whomsoever without

my order writing; and all persons are requested to

send in claims they have against me forthwith.

Jy19 1m PHILIP SMITH, Government St.

## WALLACE &amp; HUTCHESON,

Produce and Commission

Merchants,

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

AGENTS for the Dawson &amp; Douglas Whaling Company

APENTS for Hobson &amp; Co's Celebrated Fraser River

Salmon.

## NOTICE.

MR. W. C. ROBINSON IS NO LONGER

authorized to collect for our account.

R. BRODRIK &amp; CO.

Victoria, 24 August, 1870.

## DR. MILLS BOWDEN,

DENTAL SURGEON

HAVING OPENED AN OFFICE

on the corner of Government and Bastion

streets, is prepared to perform all operations

in the most approved manner.

Victoria, June 15th, 1870.

Jy16 6m

## Patent Chimney Sweeper!

BENJAMIN WAKEFIELD

CHIMNEY SWEEPER AND CLEANER.

He is prepared to execute all orders in that line.

General Work Included.

All orders left at Fell &amp; Co's store, Fort street

will be attended to.

au20 3m

## THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN INVEST-

ment and Loan Society.

Incorporated under the Investment and Loan

Society's Ordinance, 1869.

THIS SOCIETY IS EMPOWERED BY

its Rules and is now prepared to receive Deposits to

a limited amount and bearing Interest, according to per-

centage of deposit, ranging from 6 to 8 per cent. per annum,

repayable on 30 days' notice.

By Section 30 of the above Ordinance the Society is re-

stricted from receiving on deposit any greater sum than

four-fourths of the amount of Capital actually paid in

on undivided Shares and invested in Securities or in

Property by such Society; and the whole of the Property

and Capital of the Society shall be liable for the amount

so borrowed, received or taken by any such Society.

By order,

W. C. SIFFKEN,

Secretary and Treasurer.

au19

## TO LOAN.

\$900 AND OTHER SUMS TO LEND

on good security at moderate interest

Apply to

au12 1m Solicitor, &amp;c., Government at, Victoria.

## FINDON HADDOCK.

LOVERS OF THE ABOVE DELICIOUS AS

ticle can be supplied by

au2 1m

WELL &amp; FINLAYSON,

FAMILY GROCERS, Fort street

au2 1m

## HAYWARD &amp; JENKINSON,

UNDERTAKERS;

LANGLEY STREET,

Victoria.

Jy22

## New Advertisements.

## Ex Princess Royal

## &amp; OTHER RECENT ARRIVALS.

## Henry Nathan Junr &amp; Co

## OFFER FOR SALE

## At Reduced Rates:

## BLANKETS,

1000 PAIRS 2 1/2 POINT BLUE AND

BLACK

AMERICAN DRILLING

HORRICKS' LONG OLOTH

GREY CALICO

TICKING

LININGS

PRINTS

HESSIANS

DRESS GOODS

FRENCH MERINO ROBES

PLAIDS

LUSTRES

LINSEYS

SHAWLS, a large assortment

CLOAKS

SKIRTS

SKIRTING

IRISH LINEN

VELVETEEN

HICKORY

RIBBONS

OIL BAIZE

OILED SILK

TABLECOVERS

TRIMMINGS, &amp;c.

PANTS—Pilot, Tweed, Black Cloth, &amp;

VESTS do do

INVERNESS CAPES

BOYS' SUITS



Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

Aug 23—S.S. E. Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend  
 Aug 23—S.S. Alida, Starr, Port Townsend

CLEARED

Aug 23—S.S. Ringleader, Dake, San Juan  
 Aug 23—S.S. E. Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend  
 Aug 23—S.S. Alida, Starr, Port Townsend  
 Aug 23—S.S. Ocean Queen, Dick, San Juan

Auction Sales To-Day.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN... Yates street... Will sell at 11 o'clock, at his saleroom, Harness, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Horse.

A PLENTIFUL CROP.—On Douglas street, from Courtenay to Bronghton, there is a vacant lot in which flourishes a crop of thistles, in every stage of growth—from the tender plant, innocent of pricks or buds, to the bristling bush eight feet in height and armed crop-like a grenadier. Not a stone's throw from where these plants are flourishing like a green bay tree, the Corporation workmen are employed in grading Douglas street, and we put it to Councilors Russell, in the exercise of his discretion as Chairman of the Street Committee, whether he may not this day detach one man from his force, arm him with a spade and a match-burner and bid him cut and burn until every thistle in the lot be destroyed? One hour's work would do the job and much mischief would be averted.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—The Corporation workmen are busily engaged in raising the grade of Humboldt street and widening Douglas street from Fort to Humboldt. The latter street will be raised 5 or 6 feet and graveled 20 feet wide. Douglas street will be relieved of the canal-like appearance that was given it two years ago, by cutting down the sides, and will also be graveled to a width of 20 feet. Pandora street will be graveled if the property-holders are disposed to meet the Street Committee in a spirit of liberality; otherwise it must be known as a sea of liquid mud through another rainy season.

DR. SIMMS lectured for the last time last evening to a delighted audience. His subject was—'Love, Courtship and Marriage,' and the way he walked into the 'affections' of designing mamas and aspiring misses was astonishing to hear. During his stay here Dr. Simms has delivered a full course of lectures and prepared many charts of persons whose peculiarities have been correctly noted. He leaves many friends behind him, who will be glad to know that his visit here has been quite successful.

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.—We have more than once drawn attention to the great Allan Steamship Company. Referring to the same company a Montreal contemporary says:—'Canadians will bear with both surprise and pleasure that the Allan are now the largest shipping house in the world, having this year more tonnage afloat than the Carnarvon or any other house; while no passenger vessels now meet with more favor than theirs. The chief business being from British ports to Montreal, their success proves the advantages of the St. Lawrence route; while that route in return owes much to the Allan.'

COL. JOHN HINDE KING, commandant at Aldershot, and a distinguished officer, died on the 10th July at Aldershot. The deceased officer was the eldest surviving son of Admiral Sir Richard King, G.C.B., and was brother to Mrs. Hill, consort of the Bishop of Columbia. He distinguished himself in the Crimea, losing a hand at the final assault on the Redan.

GOLDSTREAM QUARTZ.—Eosign & Co commenced on Monday morning to drive their tunnel into the hill below the Parmeter quartz ledge with the view of striking the lead about 100 feet below the surface. The rock is mostly hard slate and requires blasting to dislodge. The company are pushing the work rapidly, and expect in a few weeks to reach the seam.

NEW AUCTION FIRM.—Messrs Millard & Beedy, having embarked in the auction business, publish their card to-day. Their first sale—a fine line of general merchandise—is announced for to-morrow at 11 o'clock, at their saleroom, foot of Yates street. Mr Charles T. Millard will act as auctioneer.

STEAMER DEPARTURES.—The Enterprise for New Westminster, the Douglas and Grappler for Nanaimo, the Emma for Burrard Inlet, the Eliza Anderson and Alida for Puget Sound, sailed yesterday. Quite a fleet.

FORWARDED.—A large freight for the up per country was forwarded yesterday per Enterprise. Buyers for the mines, generally, manifest more confidence than in former years and have laid in heavy stocks for winter consumption.

RENOVATION.—Christ Church—or rather the edifice in which the congregation of Christ Church worship—is being newly plastered and otherwise improved. The exterior has long sadly needed an overhauling.

PETER of the Adelphi has built a drain to lead the stagnant water from the corner into the box-drain on Yates street, and has repaired the cross walks—all at his own expense and with his own hands. Industry must thrive.

NAVAL.—Commander W. H. Annesley, formerly of the Camelon, has been appointed to the Ganges, vice Wilson, whose term of service has expired.

H.M.S. SOYLLA, Capt Herbert, left her moorings at Esquimalt yesterday for a cruise and last evening anchored at the mouth of this harbor.

JORDAN RIVER.—Two parties of prospectors passed over the Leech river trail yesterday, bound for Jordan River.

THE California was advertised to sail from Portland for Victoria on Saturday last at 6 p.m.

TERRA was no meeting of the City Council last evening.

THE COSSAIR is momentarily expected to arrive from Coquimbo.

BATTLES COLUMBIA BILL.—In the British House of Lords, on the 18th July, the British Columbia Bill was brought up for a second reading. The Earl of Kimberley stated the object of the bill was to empower her Majesty, by order in Council, to confer a constitution on this colony, with a view of enabling its inhabitants to take a larger share in the transaction of their affairs than they had hitherto been able to do. Though British Columbia was one of the youngest of our colonies it was not the least important. The bill provides, by means of an order in Council, to establish a Council for the colony, to consist of fifteen members, six to be appointed by the Crown and nine by the people. Lord Lyveden expressed his surprise at this measure being delayed so long, it having been introduced in May last. British Columbia was a colony of very great importance and was ready for admission into the confederation of our North American colonies. The Earl of Kimberley admitted the delay that had occurred in this matter, but protested against any blame being attached to him in consequence. The bill was read a second time.

OUR PARIS LETTER.—Elsewhere will be found an interesting letter from our Paris correspondent. Let us cherish the hope that the possible presence in Paris of the Prussian army will not in any way interfere with the free pursuit of his avocation, but that he may be permitted to continue his interesting account of the progress of the great struggle.

FULL-RIGGED SHIP.—There is on view at the Adelphi Saloon a full-rigged ship—the most complete work of the kind we have ever seen. It is the handiwork of a sick person, and will shortly be refitted for his benefit.

AUCTION SALE.—Mr Lumley Franklin will hold to-day an extensive sale of harness and saddlery, boots, shoes, overcoats, &c. Also, a fine saddle mare and a work horse. The sale will commence at 11 a.m.

FINEB.—Charles Sellock, who pleaded guilty to selling liquor to an Indian, was yesterday condemned to pay \$100 or go to prison for three months.

OREGON CONFERENCE.—The Methodist Conference of Oregon will be held in a few days, and Rev A. Russ, of this city, left yesterday to attend the meeting.

AT QUARTERS.—H.M.S. Scylla beat to quarters last night at 9 o'clock, which occasioned the broadside of heavy guns heard at that hour.

THE Idaho reached San Francisco last evening.

English Mail Summary.

[DATES TO JULY 23RD.]

Mr Childers has entirely recovered his health. The Rochester election resulted in the return of Mr Julian Goldsmid, the Liberal candidate, by a large majority. At Brecon, Mr Holford, the Conservative candidate, was successful, but a petition is threatened. Mr Cardwell, Minister of War, has prohibited officers in the army and navy from acting as newspaper correspondents during the present war. Large purchases of horses are being made in England by French and German agents, and upwards of 1000 animals have been sent abroad during the last few days. The harvest has begun in the southern counties. Wheat is a good crop, but the corn in many places is injured by maggots. Demonstrations in favor of France continue to be made in Dublin, but since the riotous assembly on the 22nd there has been no disorder. Several persons have been fined and imprisoned for assaulting the police. The laborers of Limerick have struck for higher wages, and several trades in Cork are suspended from the same cause. The man Gillespie, charged with the murder of a bailiff, Kiffin, has been again tried. The jury returned a verdict of 'manslaughter,' and the judge sentenced the prisoner to penal servitude for life. The contest at Norwich resulted in the return of Mr Pitt-Rivers by a majority of less than 400. A petition against his return is threatened on the ground of disqualification. Lord Justice Gifford is dead. The warlike news from Europe has greatly checked business in India. A popular agitation against the Income Tax is spreading.

Dominion Mail Summary.

Our Canadian exchanges are to the 9th inst. It appears that for the fiscal year ending with June last a very large increase in the Customs receipts at almost every port in the Province of Ontario is observable. Cucumbers seven feet nine inches long have been grown at Collingwood. A third Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Baltimore Unity has been established at the city of Hamilton. The 8th was the hottest day of the season at Ottawa, the thermometer indicating 106° in the shade. The cars on the Canadian Central Railway ran off the track on the 8th near Bell's Corners, about nine miles from Ottawa. The damage was not serious. Five Frenchmen employed in the Queen's printing establishment left for France in order to participate in the defence of their country. Mr George Laidlaw, the great Canadian Railway agitator, had returned from England. The receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway are largely on the increase, and there is no distant prospect of satisfactory returns to the shareholders. The receipts of revenue for the Dominion during the month ending July 31st was \$1,581,476.69; and the expenditure was \$2,367,635.10. Sir Francis Hicks was at Corunna; Sir John A. Macdonald was at Charlottetown; the Hon Messrs Tupper and Howe were at Halifax and the Hon Mr Tilley was at St. Stephens, while Sir G. E. Cartier was at Rimouski. Seventy-one brides sat down to dinner lately at one hotel at Niagara Falls. There was great rejoicing at Toronto, Ontario, upon the receipt of intelligence of Prussian victories. Forest fires are very general in the wooded parts of Canada. At the night steamers on the Ottawa river have had to lie up on account of the smoke caused by these fires. The great seal of Manitoba is being made at Ottawa. The shield contains the Cross of St. George and the Royal Crown, with a Buffalo below on a green field. A melancholy and fatal accident happened at Montreal on the 3d. Several men were working on a large and handsome building on Great St. James street, when the scaffold gave way, precipitating five men to the ground flooring, almost instantly killing two and several in injuring the others. A Kingston dispatch of 3rd says, The noon gun at Fort Henry was silenced to-day for the first time since 1812. It is only occupied by a sergeant's guard now. The announcement of a general amnesty to the Red River rebels appears to have caused very general dissatisfaction in Ontario, and that feeling was greatly intensified by the intimation that the Imperial Government had taken the step at the recommendation of the Canadian Government. So strong was public indignation that the Government organs contradicted, apparently by authority, the connection of the Canadian Ministry with the measure, emphatically denying that Sir George Cartier or anybody else in Canada recommended the Imperial authorities to grant an amnesty to Reil and his companions. The Toronto Leader flatly contradicts the statement of amnesty having been granted to Reil. The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Telegraph states that the Government have been informed that the Imperial Government are prepared to guarantee a loan for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

EUROPE.

CHICAGO, Aug 22.—The Chicago Evening Post has a special from New York saying private telegrams state that King William and all his Staff together with Gen Sheridan were surprised and captured yesterday by a party of French cavalry specially detailed for that purpose. The authority for this is doubtful.

NEW YORK, Aug 22.—M. Gailardet's dispatch to the *Durand des Etats Unis* says, It is with difficulty I can obtain private information of the situation near Metz. Bazaine still insists on the necessity of silence.

In cable dispatches from Bazaine he declares that he is the victor, and that his strategic movements have been accomplished with success but were attended with severe loss.

The Prince Royal of Prussia continues his march on Paris. He was at Viry le Francois yesterday, and if we may believe reports which reached the Corps Legislatif yesterday, he appears to be moving to turn the camp at Chalons and fall upon the capital. The Emperor and McMahon are at Chalons.

LONDON, Aug 22.—The Garde Mobile are returning to Paris from the front, doubtless because they are unprovided with arms.

It is said Bazaine is absolutely cut off from his resources and that the Prussians are between him and Paris. McMahon is also believed to be surrounded.

One hundred and sixty thousand men have passed through Paris to the front since Friday morning. It is generally thought, however, that the march of the Prussians cannot be arrested before Paris is reached.

It is said there are now nearly 300,000 troops at and near Paris. It is believed that one or more decisive battles gives Paris to the Prussians.

FLORENCE, Aug 22.—Prince Napoleon is here. His mission is to demand the mediation of Italy.

LONDON, Aug 22.—Marquis Delavette, French Minister to England, is instructed to make demands similar to those of Prince Napoleon at Florence.

It is certain that Olivier is still in Paris. Dispatches from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Berlin state that there were engaged in the battle of Gravelo to parts 2nd, 7th, 9th and 12th of the Prussian army corps, a few divisions of which, including artillery, shared in the fight. The entire army of France except McMahon's corps and the 2nd division of Gen Failly, were engaged. They occupied an entrenched position which at nightfall we carried by storm. Losses are not correctly ascertained. The contest lasted from noon till nine at night.

PARIS, Aug 22.—The *Journal Officiel* says the Ministry has received no dispatches from the army on the Rhine for two days on account of the interruption of telegraphic communication. It thinks the plans of Bazaine have not yet succeeded.

BERLIN, Aug 22.—A letter from Queen Victoria to the Empress Eugenie relating to mediation, dated 13th, is published. She regrets her inability to interfere and intimates that it is an affair for the Cabinet to take up at the first opportunity.

LONDON, Aug 22.—Special evening telegrams say that dispatches this morning from Switzerland state that the Germans have commenced throwing bridges across the Rhine between Basle and Matisson, in close proximity to the Swiss frontier, and that 10,000 Germans are collected at that point. The Swiss Government protested against any violation of the neutrality of its territory.

Telegrams from Vienna say the Austrian Germans pronounce in favor of Germany in the war.

The Crown Prince with 150,000 men apparently intends to march on Paris by the Valley of Aube.

McMahon's headquarters are at St. Dizier. The French camp at Chalons is broken up and the troops distributed along the line.

Berlin dispatches to-day say Bazaine is disposed under the guns of Metz. McMahon is moving to support Bazaine at the proper moment.

The Prussians have surrounded Verdun, which is imperfectly defended.

Paris is preparing for a desperate defence.

FLORENCE, Aug 22.—A war appropriation of forty million livres has passed both Chambers.

PARIS, 22.—The destruction of the Bois de Boulogne has commenced.

BERLIN, Aug 22.—The Prussians have occupied Mantes.

PLYMOUTH, Aug 22, 12 m.—A French corvette has just captured a Prussian bark off this port. Many persons witnessed the affair from the shore.

PARIS, Aug 23.—Prussia seems to provoke a war unworthy the two nations. She has inundated the country with spies. We have been compelled as a measure of safety to expel suspicious Germans at the risk of injuring some innocent persons. In Alsace and Lorraine the necessities of the Prussians and the demands of exasperated commissaries have exasperated the unhappy people who, plundered, abused and harassed, have inaugurated a guerilla war against the invaders. Moreover, King William has launched a proclamation declaring every individual belonging to the French army or those in open hostility to the Prussians, shall be shot. A rising of the people en masse will bring a day of retribution for all these insults and injuries.

NEW YORK, Aug 23.—Private cable dispatches dated London, 23rd, 12 m., say, Special Paris dispatches say that the armies of King William and Steinmetz are reported as being too severely crippled to assume the offensive, and it is given out on high authority that Bazaine was reinforced from Chalons on Sunday for the purpose of giving battle to the enemy near Metz. He is confident of victory, when he will march on the army of the Crown Prince and the reserves.

A report has reached London of a French victory.

Another special from Paris says Bazaine was at Metz. He has communication entirely open either to retreat or to receive reinforcements.

The appalling Prussian losses have sent a thrill of horror throughout Germany and recruits are only to be obtained from among the country people and working men, nearly all of whom are raw.

Bazaine professes to be master of the situation.

Herbert Bismarck, one of the sons of the Prussian Prime Minister, has been wounded in the foot and his brother William had his horse killed under him.

LONDON, Aug 23.—It is reported that the armies of the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles have formed a junction to the westward of Metz.

ANTWERP, Aug 23.—The war has paralyzed business here. No failures have been announced, nor are any anticipated. Here and everywhere the only hope of the resumption of commercial activity is based upon a speedy triumph of the Prussians.

It is almost certain that an intervention of the Great Powers of Europe in the Franco-Prussian question will take place within a few days.

PARIS, Aug 23.—The journals continue to urge a *levy en masse* to exterminate the invaders.

French gunboats now operating on the Rhine have been recalled to the Siege.

The *Opinion Nationale*, under the caption of 'Keep Cool,' predicts the defeat of the Prussians.

The Emperor's headquarters are now at Rheims. McMahon is at Zernolles.

The *Post* is authorized to deny authoritatively a letter published yesterday and said to have been written by Queen Victoria to the Emperor.

The prize promised by the Prussian Government for the capture of the first French gun, has been awarded to a sergeant of the 5th rifles.

A letter from Baden says the French peasants are so fanatical as to poison wells in Alsace.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* says several villages in the neighborhood of Metz where the battles of the past ten days have occurred, have been nearly destroyed.

LONDON, Aug 23.—The *Post* says the frigate *Berlin*, 28 guns, has been captured by the French.

Advices from the seat of war show that the Germans are trying to surround Bazaine and prevent reinforcements from reaching him from Paris.

LONDON, Aug 22.—The *Daily News* copies with approval the *Economist's* article concerning the Queen's perpetual absence from the seat of Government, even in a crisis like the present. The *News* further urges that Premier Gladstone, instead of vibrating at the Queen's pleasure between the extremities of the island, be made at once regent with power to perform duties which she so persistently deserts though so enormously paid to perform.

PARIS, Aug 22.—The *Journal Officiel* contradicts the report of the Emperor's illness, and says he will command the Imperial Guard in the next great battle.

CHICAGO, Aug 22.—The *Evening Chronicle's* special says the dispatch purporting to have been received here by a French firm, stating that King William with his Staff and Gen Sheridan were captured by the French, is said to have been got up for purposes of speculation. No confidence is felt in the report by any one.

NEW YORK, Aug 22.—A cable special to the *Herald* dated London, 22d, says a dispatch from France announces that Momierv (7) is attacked with brain fever and his life despaired of.

A special from London of the 22d says the dispatches received from Paris state that an alarming demonstration by the people took place Saturday on the occasion of receipt of a report that Bazaine had been defeated.

The report that the Crown Prince of Prussia was attacking Chalons is contradicted, and it is believed that he is on his way to Paris.

PARIS, Aug 22.—Lieut. Lambert reports that Bazaine has succeeded in reaching the railway from Meuseville to Monted and had procured provisions.

LONDON, Aug 22.—A cable special says the Crown Prince is believed to be marching on Paris direct, and it is reported that McMahon and Canrobert are moving upon the road taken by him. His army is estimated at 200,000. The French Marshals are supposed to have an equal number of troops, but it is believed that only great good fortune can check his advance much short of Paris.

NEW YORK, Aug 22.—A special Paris dispatch to-day says the prolonged victory of the Prussians at Thionville on the 18th is little credence there. Notwithstanding the dispatch of King William, it is believed all is going well with the French army. From good authority it is believed the battles which concluded on Thursday only resulted in giving the Prussians command of roads to Verdun, which diverge at Thionville. Communication by the north with Thionville remains open.

Early on Saturday morning the main body of Bazaine's command succeeded in effecting its withdrawal from Metz by the gate of Thionville. At last accounts Bazaine was reported to be at Spincourt, near Monted. It is presumed his intention was to effect a junction with McMahon.

A special to the *Times* says Menchold is 30 miles north of Viry la Francaise, 25 miles north of Chalons. The three places form a triangle, of which Chalons is the apex. At Menchold a great battle will probably be fought. It is thought McMahon is now on his way to join Bazaine at this point. The French positions cover all the railroad lines and secure retreat to Paris in case of defeat.

CHICAGO, Aug 23.—The *Times* has the following from New York: Private dispatches received from Paris say McMahon, with the French army lately at Chalons, has completely turned the tables on the Crown Prince. The Prussian army would then be between the French army which would be crushed. The French change of front from the line of the Moselle to that of Metz and Verdun was a serious blow to the Prussian programme. To carry it out and get on Bazaine's flank the Crown Prince is now compelled to make a long and perilous detour, while his own communications with the King were laid open. This is a key to continued assaults by Bazaine. McMahon has with him 130,000 veterans. He has thrown himself between the army of the Crown Prince and that of the King and effected a junction at Verdun with Bazaine's left wing. The Prussian position is perilous, their army is cut in two with the connected French army between them. Unless the Crown Prince cuts his way through soon he is perhaps lost, but if the press telegrams are true that he is marching on Paris he is safe.

NEW YORK, Aug 24.—A special to the *Courier des Etats*, dated Paris 22d, says preparations are being made for a combat along the line. By general consent the issue of the campaign will be decided under our walls.

EASTERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, Aug 22.—The President's neutrality proclamation was issued to-day.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 22.—Flour—Market quiet. City brands of superfine \$4.75 to \$5.12. Extra \$5.87@60.

Wheat—New grades \$1.55. Milling \$1.60 Good to choice \$1.55 to \$1.72—all for milling.

Barley—Good \$1.05.

Oats—Light to good \$1.12 to \$1.25. Potatoes—Remain at \$1@1.15.

Hay—About a dozen carloads Mendocino changed hands to-day at \$9@12 per ton.

Eggs—About 100 dozen Oregon arrived by the last steamer on Saturday. Quotable at 35@37 per doz—dull at that.

No change in Eastern or European quotations.

NAPA, August 22.—Saturday afternoon a boy named Davis shot and instantly killed a half breed woman named Morley, in Bertain Valley. The woman was sitting in a room sewing and the ball passed through her head and lodged in the wall. No cause assigned or the deed. The boy was arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 23.—In answer to a dispatch from this city, a member of the Corps Legislatif telegraphs from Paris: 'No volunteers wanted—have men enough to drive the Prussians off French soil.'

There is general dissatisfaction with the tax payers ticket. The Republicans will probably make up a full ticket with a view of compromising and getting one good ticket out of the two.

Bill Daire, of Sacramento, who was shot and stabbed through the bladder in a fight with Chas Millson three weeks ago, has so far recovered as to be out of danger.

Gen F. Hooker, of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, is now on the way here and will endeavor to reduce the freight charges on the Pacific Railroad.

The California Labor Exchange reopened at 809 Montgomery street to-day. Parties desiring laborers are requested to send decisions by what route they can go cheapest and cost of the same.

The steamship Idaho arrived this evening from Esquimalt.

Postmaster Stone advertises that from this date internal revenue stamps will be furnished at the postoffice in any quantities.

Iron street lamp letter-boxes will be set by the Postoffice Department in this city in a few days.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 23.—Arrived—Brig Tanner, Seabeck.

Flour—Superfine \$4.75, \$5@5.12. Extra \$5.87@60.

Wheat—From \$1.62 to \$1.70.

Barley—Coast \$1.05, choice old brewing \$1.27.

Oats—Range from \$1.10 to \$1.45.

Hay—Clover \$11.50, common \$9.50, fair \$11.50, good \$12.50.

The produce market is generally dull with few transactions of any description.

T. N. HIBBEN & Co, having for a period of years appropriated a certain class of books for a circulating library, were for accommodation that, profit, have by a fair experiment tested that in consequence of the destroyed and missing numbers issued, the result to them has been a positive loss. With thanks, they respectfully recommend to their subscribers in future to avail themselves of the better facilities offered them at the Mechanics' Institute for \$1 per month.

A CHANCE FOR BARAINS IN CLOTHING.—A. Gilmore, Yates street, near Government, has commenced to sell off his entire stock of readymade clothing at cost, to close out that branch of his business, as he intends to confine his attention to MERCHANT TAILORING. Garments of every description made to order in the most fashionable styles at greatly reduced prices.

REMEMBER THE FATE OF ABALOM.—Fred Payne, Tonsorial Artist, Shaving 124 cents Hair Cutting 25 cents, Shampooing 25 cents, that Original Cheap Shaving Shop stands on the sunny side of Johnson street.

FELL'S COFFEE, superior to any other brand manufactured on the Coast, may be obtained of all respectable dealers throughout the Colony.

MR GED OTTO has removed his Barber's establishment to one door above Murray's butcher shop, on Johnson street. Shaving, 124 cents; Hair-cutting, 25 cents.

Auction Sales.

Lumley Franklin, AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION & REAL ESTATE AGENT.

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE HAS taken the Fireproof Brick Building in Yates street office. Having had eleven years' experience in the Auction business, he respectfully solicits a renewal of public support.

AUCTION

SPECIAL SALE OF Saddlery, Harness, PACK SADDLES, SADDLES, BRIDLES, BOOTS & SHOES, OVERCOATS, &c., &c.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN

Is instructed to sell on

THIS DAY Wednesday, August 24, At his Saleroom, Yates street AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M., A Large assortment of Saddlery, &c. Consisting of

5 cases Horse Collars  
 3 do Harness  
 2 do Headstalls and Bridles  
 1 do Backstraps, Chinocoovers, and Martingales  
 1 do Horsehair Singes  
 1 bale do  
 1 case Belchings, and Reins  
 1 do Sets of Harness  
 1 do Saddles and Bridles  
 7 bales Pack Saddles  
 2 cases Chains  
 1 bbl do  
 A lot of Secondhand Harness  
 A lot of do Saddles & Bridles  
 A quantity of Horse Shoes  
 About 180 Crowbars  
 2 cases Steel Chisels  
 1 do Axe Handles  
 1 do Assorted Tools

ALSO

2 cases Overcoats  
 1 do Boots and Shoes  
 Etc, Etc, Etc.

ALSO,

Previous to the above—One good Express Wagon

ALSO

One roan Mare, a good saddle horse and goes well in single or double harness. Is an excellent worker

ALSO

1 large dray horse, a good worker

LUMLEY FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

WELLS, FARGO & CO. NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED PACKAGES (contents unknown) will be sold at Public Auction by

LUMLEY FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, To pay Freight and Storage on

SATURDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER

Package.....CA ANGELS  
 Box.....E C BROWN  
 Parcel.....D CRAIG  
 Parcel.....E FLANDERS  
 Box.....F CHONGES  
 Box.....G DRUMHARRIS  
 Package.....H BOYNT  
 Package.....I K HUBBS  
 Bale.....J C LITTLETON  
 Case.....K MITCHELL  
 Trunk.....L G MORTON  
 Carpet Sk and Stachel.....O ROYAL  
 Box.....P DICKETT  
 Parcel.....Q NO RENWICK  
 Parcel.....R CHAS SHORT  
 Boxes.....S SPENCER  
 2 Cases.....T HENRY WHITE  
 Package.....U J B TULLOCK  
 Box.....V ROYAL ENGINEERS, & G  
 Trunk.....W D WHITE  
 Package.....X W D WANNER  
 Package.....Y CHAS CATO  
 Trunk.....Z MRS THOMPSON  
 Package.....A O HARRIS  
 7 Boxes.....B H HUTCHINSON  
 Bale, Package and Stachel.....C MARK

WELLS, FARGO & CO. VICTORIA, August 20, 1870. au21 t4

FOR VICTORIA. THE FAST SAILING STEAMER Staghound Will leave San Francisco 48 hours after the arrival of the Idaho for the above port. For particulars apply to PICKETT and HARRISON, San Francisco.

Fare Reduced!! BARNARD'S EXPRESS LINE STAGES THE FARE FROM YALE TO SODA Creek is reduced to 50¢ From YALE TO BARKERVILLE, 60¢ Through to Soda Creek in 4 days Quenella 43¢ Barkerville 60¢ Extra Stages laid on when required. Passengers by Regular Stage must leave Victoria by 11:30 a.m. "ENTERPRISE." J. F. BARNARD.



